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service, of aliens of African nativity or descent; the provisions prohibiting the naturalization of Chinese, anarchists, and persons violating the immigration laws; the provisions prescribing penalties for violations of the law, and finally the provisions enacted at the last session of Congress, requiring persons hereafter to be naturalized to be able to understand and read the English language, and extending the functions of the Immigration Bureau so that it becomes a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

WILLIAM BONDY.

A History of Modern Liberty. By JAMES MACKINNON, Ph.D. (London: New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green and Company. 1906. Volumes I and II. Pp. xxii, 398; xi, 490.)

These two volumes represent the beginning of an ambitious undertaking which cannot be adequately criticised in its present incomplete form. The first volume is avowedly introductory, dealing with Origins, The Middle Ages; while the second embraces The Age of the Reformation. Not until the remaining volumes appear can final judgment be given of the character of the work and of the extent to which the professed aim of its author has been carried out.

Dr. Mackinnon starts with and adheres consistently to a broad conception of liberty, which is indicated in his preface to be "the free development of man, subject of course to the limits of such development inseparable from human life." This comprehends social, economic, religious, political and intellectual freedom. He clearly recognizes, however, that liberty in this sense is the result of evolution and did not exist during the Middle Ages nor even in the Age of the Reformation except for special classes of the people. In considering its origins and development he is careful to avoid reading his modern conception of liberty into the terms and phrases used by the speakers and writers of these earlier periods.

The author is interested primarily in historical movements rather than in the development of thought, yet it must not be supposed that the latter is neglected. Reference is constantly made to the political theories which influenced the progress of events, and special chapters are devoted to the consideration of Mediæval Political Thought in Relation to Liberty, Machiavelli and More; and Political Thought

in France as Influenced by the Struggle for Religious Liberty. Moreover, in the four chapters which deal with Reformation and Revolution in Scotland much attention is given to the political writings of the period, the greater part of the last chapter containing an analysis and discussion of Buchanan's *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*. The chapter on Mediæval Political Thought is an excellent sketch of the period. Arguments on behalf of liberty are traced to their origin in the contest between the Papacy and Empire and it is shown how the modern conceptions of "state of nature," "social contract," "sovereignty of the people," and similar ideas, had their source in mediæval political theories. The chapter on Political Thought in France is for the most part a reprint of Chapter VIII of the author's recent book on *The Growth and Decline of the French Monarchy*. His entire discussion of the growth of the conception of liberty shows a good acquaintance with the sources as well as with the modern literature of the history of political theories.

As indicated above, however, the consideration of political theories has been secondary to the account of the events and movements which have had to do with the growth of institutions and the development of liberty. Dr. Mackinnon has preferred "the rough track of actuality" to the "labyrinths of theory." The discussion of the striking movements of the period affords excellent opportunity for the lively literary style which he has exhibited in his earlier works. His manifest optimism lends added zest to the attractive and stimulating features of these volumes. The scope of his subject is broad and his treatment is general in character. In the first volume he considers the social and political progress in Mediæval Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Spain, England and Scotland; while the second discusses the movements and struggles in the sixteenth century growing out of the Renaissance and the Reformation in the lands of western and central Europe. Nearly one-third of the first volume and one-half of the second are devoted to England and Scotland, a fact which the author justifies on the ground that the struggles of this period formed the preliminary of the great battle for constitutional liberty which was fought out in these two kingdoms in the seventeenth century. This contest will constitute the subject of the next volume.

The fair and judicial tone which characterizes the work in general is somewhat modified in the chapters dealing with Constitutional

and Social Progress in Mediæval England and Scotland. Here the author manifests that national partiality, some evidence of which was exhibited in his *Union of England and Scotland*. He resents the tendency on the part of some writers to ignore all except the Anglo-Saxon element of the population in the making of English history, but, in his criticism of the same, he appears to go to the other extreme and practically adopts Seebohm's theory of the prevalence of the manor and the exceptional character of the free village community in the early Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. He insists upon the continuity of the influence of Roman institutions in Britain and argues for the identity of the social and, in many respects, of the political organization of the Celt and Saxon.

There are a number of typographical errors and omissions in addition to the few which were discovered and noted in a slip inserted in the first volume. Moreover, while considerable license may be permitted in the spelling of proper names consistency in usage may be demanded. This has not always been observed as, for example, "Cologne" and "Köln" appear upon the same page (Vol. I, p. 140, lines 8 and 37) and three different spellings, "Marsilius," "Marsilio" and "Marsiglio" are used for the same writer (Vol. I, p. 372; Vol. II, p. 21, and Index to Vol. II).

These defects, however, are slight when compared with the many excellent qualities of the work. A select bibliography of sources accompanies each chapter and each volume has a carefully prepared index. The work as a whole promises to be an important and valuable contribution and the remaining volumes will be awaited with much interest.

ISIDOR LOEB.

The Congress of Arts and Science, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. Edited by HOWARD J. ROGERS, A.M., LL.D., Director of Congresses. Volume II. History of Politics and Economics, History of Law, History of Religion. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1906. Pp. x, 662.)

The second volume of papers read at the most notable assembly of eminent men of learning ever held in America comprises three of the six "departments" of the Division, Historical Science; the remaining departments, History of Language, History of Literature,